WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

INDIANA.-A correspondent in Indiana has an article on our first page, in which there is a great deal of practical truth, well and vigorously expressed. He is a prominent support er of the ticket nominated on the 13th July and his position heretofore in relation to Parties has been such as to entitle his views to consideration.

THE RIGHTS OF DISCUSSION.

"When the Abolition ruffians of Chicago broke up the meeting at that den of iniquity and prevented Judge Douglas from speaking in common with all decent, orderly, and well disposed persons, we condemned them without We endeavored to show, that when any number of free citizens propose to hold a pub-lic meeting for a specified object, and invite all friendly to that object to attend, it is an outrage for men opposed to the object to go to the meeting, raise clamors, noises, and disturban-more particularly engaged by one topic. There meeting, raise clamors, noises, and disturban-ces, and break the meeting up. The opinion that we expressed in regard to the Chicago disturbances is our general opinion in relation to all such outrages. We disapprove of all of thern "- Washington Sentine

The Sentinel proceeds to condemn the disor derly conduct of the Know Nothings at the late meeting of Administration men at Carusi's Saloon, in this city, but reminds the Public that they could plead a very respectable precedent. Last winter, it says, when the Hards of this city attempted, in a meeting of their own, to pass resolutions expressing their views freely of the Administration, the supporters of the up the meeting; and yet some of them are now most indignant in denouncing similar misconduct on the part of the Know Nothings!

A word as to the Chicago demonstration Senator Douglas was not gagged-he spoke freely, and was listened to, until, becoming excited he indulged in irritating denunciation then, the audience became excited too, and the autagonism resulted in an uproar, which precluded all further discussion. We have yet seen no evidence of a premeditated purpose to prevent free speech.

But, whatever was done, was the work of the People of Chicago, generally; to charge it upon "Abolitionists," is to utter a groundless calumny. Senator Douglas is in the habit of denouncing as Abolitionists, all who oppose his views on the question of Slavery, and his friends do likewise. Opposition to the Senater and his bantling, the Nebraska Bill, is nothing but Abelitionism—therefore the Pec-ple who opposed him in Chicago were Abelitionists! If this reasoning be correct, the Abolitionists have multiplied beyond all precedent since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, for thus far, in every State where an election has been held, the ballot-box has shown a large majority of the People opposed to Senator Douglas and his Bill; and by the time all the State elections have been held, the demonstration will be complete, that "the Abelitionists" have the majority in every free State! We congratulate the Pro-Slavary press here upon the cheer-

But, if the Sentinel means to charge upon the Abelitionists proper, the offence of interferently defended those rights in all cases, for othraged. Their presses have been destroyed. ed; and all the while such papers as the Unio and such papers as the Intelligencer had no word of censure but for those whose extravagances of speech, they said, provoked popular Now, point to a single instance where these

much-abused men, or any of them, have broken Slavery harangue, gagged a Pro-Slavery advofavor of mob violence. The Slavery Party, to now, when you fall out among yourselves, do not be surprised that they are similarly outraged. You have sown the wind, and you reap force for the right, and now pay the penalty.

his own-when he habitually accords to an the press generally as to preclude the necessity lages of New England, and none are brighter opponent the same freedom of opinion and ex- of a press primarily devoted to that Movement. pression he claims for himself-when he vindiand of the press, and the right of assembling true man. How many such men are to be

Bill of 1854; and the Ordinance of 1787. Price. fifteen cents per copy; \$1 per dozen, postpaid; \$8 per hundred, postpaid.

WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE

Hard" and " Soft" Conventions of N. York: "The two Democratic Conventions stand alone, also, in their opposition to the proscription of a class of our population on account of

Where is the evidence of this? Nothing was said in any of the other Conventions about proscribing any class of our population on account of birth or religion—and such proscrip—and such proscri

THE SPREAD OF FREE SOIL OPINIONS.

The telegraph announces that the publica-tion of the Boston Commonwealth, a Free Soil daily paper, is suspended, for the reason that it is not profitable. The Journal of Commerce exults at this, as well as at the discontinuance of the daily edition of the National Era, but at the same time remarks:

"There are, however, a number of dail papers extant, which, in everything but th name, are abolition enough for the most ram-pant fanatic. It is probable that these pressed so closely upon the footsteps of the papers above mentioned, as to crowd them off the

It is no doubt true, that the discontent with the late legislation of Congress on the subject of Slavery, which has become general in the North, and which is freely expressed in the greater number of journals in the free States, that discontent unnecessary. The Common-wealth has done good service in its day, but its mission is fulfilled. There has been scarce any characteristic for the last five or six months to distinguish it from forty other papers, except was, therefore, no occasion for supporting the Commonwealth, as the vehicle of opinions against which most other journals were closed. We register the suspension or discontinua tion of the Commonwealth, whichever it may be, as a proof of the general diffusion and pop ularity of Free Soil opinions. Such seems to be the view of the matter taken by the Journal hearts .- New York Evening Post.

The political Anti-Slavery men of the country see the use that is made of the falling off credit; but they know that they are tramin the patronage of their papers. The Journal | melled by business or party connections, and of Commerce accepts it as an evidence of their that, were they even disposed to advocate latter interrupted their proceeding and broke from it, a greater diffusion of Anti-Slavery sen- the free States from the domination of the timent, and its practical conclusion is, that the agitation of the Slavery question no longer re- turbing a great many important relations in quires newspapers specifically devoted to that which they have become involved. This is object. If the Anti-Slavery party concur with why an independent press, free from old assoit, it will dispense with the rest of its papers, and benceforth bestow its patronage on the Post, the Tribune, the Boston Atlas, and other papers of the kind. It will abandon its distinctive principles, policy, and organization, resolve itself into its original elements. Whig and Democratic, and, under the counsels of its new leaders, find itself yoked by and by with Silver Grayism or Hunkerism, supporting platforms and tickets in which Conservatism and Radicalism meet together, Slavery and Anti-Slavery kiss each other.

The Post does not make a direct application of its remarks to the Era, but it is clearly embraced in the same category with the Commonwealth. Now, there are a few facts which our cotemporaries have entirely overlooked. The Daily National Era, it was distinctly announced in the Prospectus, would be issued for eight months, or during the session of Congress. It was issued during the session, and then closed, in accordance with the announcement: whereupon, the Pro-Slavery press raises a shout of triumph over the waning power of the Anti-Slavery Party! Just as if the encmies of the Smithsonian Institute should clap their hands over the closing of its usual series of lectures, as an evidence that the Institution

pose and a predetermined life. It accomplished any good to know it, they may rejoice over the the Executive advertising to which its subscripterritory above the line, open to Slavery. tion may legally entitle it. We have been here Administration : and, if such influences as those tinue to prevail at the North, there never will

has always labored under difficulties. State street is not Anti-Slavery: Mammon and Abotheir "Hard " opponents, the Know Nothings | advertising community in Boston is not ant to be a very strong Anti-Slavery Party in Massachusetts, and yet an Anti-Slavery Daily in public meeting for a specified object, and invite age. There is such a Party there, in numbers outrage for men opposed to the object to go to worth at least equal to any Party in the Commonwealth; and this independent Party has ance, and break the meeting up;" and vet, lately received large accessions; but its daily should a number of free citizens propose to hold organ is discontinued! We are not surprised a public meeting in this city to get up a memo- we have long known that it was a losing conrial praying Congress to take measures for the | corn; that it has almost constantly drawn upon removal of Slavery from the District, how the private resources of individuals; and that many of you would stick to your principles, in these "hard times" this support should fail, should a turbulent effort be made to break it is just what might have been expected. The spect the rights of his neighbors as to defend a diffusion of Anti-Slavery Sentiment through as they are and have been in the country vil-

Party is for the time specially interested in the Slavery Question, the Whig and Democrat- Whittier's new volume. By the way, we Washington, Henry, Jefferson, and Madison, ic Parties are all-sufficient for the management | thought the Post knew that Mr. Whittier has | habitually uttered. There are parts of the ty, or Self-in a word, that he is a good and with Mexico, Polk and Pierce, Tyler and Fill- or eight years, and that during that period his for uttering such anathemas against Slavery, more, the Gag, the Fugitive Act, the Baltimore pen, when employed at all, has been employed as Mr. Jefferson put into his Notes on Virginia. platforms, with pledges of resistance against for no other newspaper than the Era. the agitation of the Slavery Question, and which in their National Conventions have uniformly submitted to the demands of Slavery, well got up pamphlet, containing, "without are to be relied upon as all-sufficient instrunote or comment," the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws relating to Slavery, viz: The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793; the Misseuri Compromise Act of 1820; the Fugitive Convention of New York, as the Post calls it, which congratulated the country on the bene-ficent results of the repeal of the Missouri whole, of Whittier's prose composition which Compromise, reaffirmed the Baltimore plat- he has yet produced. It professes to be a recform, and lauded the Administration of Gen.
Pierce? And also in the Whig State Conven. Pierce? And also in the Whig State Conven-

> Never was there more need of a Party of Freedom than there is now: never more need | with their originals that make one regret that of an independent Anti-Slavery Press than the author

The present danger is, that the Whige, whose number to twenty-one. A pretty fair contri-Anti-Slavery professions are naturally intense bution to American Literature, for one newsbecause they are out of power, may absorb the paper. Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and then, neutralize it. The Whigs, in the control of the National Administration, have always been time-servers on the Slavery Questionalways proved themselves incapable of boldly carrying out Anti-Slavery principles. The which he speaks of the high spirit and jealous love of freedom which he assumes to be charneed of the times is, a Party of Freedom, composed of the good, true, and liberty-loving then of all Parties, demanding for Freedom all that the Federal Constitution warrants, and refusomething more than a Whig Press in Boston,

We, too, rejoice at the undeniable evidences is a sterling newspaper. It has done much. and is doing much, to spread right sentiments in relation to Slavery and the Slave Power. For the good that they do, let them have all with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attachdecreasing power, and exults; the Post infers | more efficient and practical action, to redeem Slave Power, they could not do it without disciations, from old party ties, and primarily representing the distinctive Anti-Slavery move ment of the country, is indispensable. Such papers as the Post and Atlas may be Anti-Slavery in their sympathies and discussions; but such a press as we have described is necessary

as a pioneer in Anti-Slavery action. We hope, therefore, that the Commonwealth will be resumed, or some paper of the same political character be started in its place. No journal which makes the Anti-Slavery cause a subordinate matter, can do its work. If our friends have not means to support a Daily, let them start a Weekly. To leave the politi cal Anti-Slavery movement in Boston without an organ, is little better than to abandon the

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

A subscriber writing to us from Plymouth. Indiana, says:

over the North, telling the People that Slavery cannot go into Nebraska under that bill-is kept out by the Common Law-is as illegal there as in any of the free States-that the opposition made a great cry, but will not publish the bill, for fear the People will see for themselves-that, so far from spreading Slavery, Freedom has gained; for the Compro- by the accident of birth, but they were the Might never meet me more. Better to be The Daily National Era was not intended mise guarantied Slavery south of that line— proclaimers and defenders of universal free- Doorkeeper in the White House, than to dwell to be a gos-ipping "readable paper," as the now free States can come into the Union south dom from choice. The spirit of true Liberty Amidst these Yankee tents, that, whitening, show

organs which it can buy and sell at pleasure. tit and Fitch think of the Common Law and by Archbishop Laud, and as it is practiced in t did not aspire to rival a New York Daily in Slavery. Slavery obeys no law, and, as a mat- France and Austris, has taken its place. In There may'st thou, underneath thy vine and fig-tree ter of fact, it has gone North, and is now in the days of Washington, Henry, and Jefferson, Watch thy increase of sugar cane and negroes ness of its news-its editor had not the requi- the Territory of Kansas. Nothing but positive Slavery was of secondary consequence. It was Calm as a patriarch in his Eastern tent! ite capital. It had a definite political pur- enactment by the Legislature of the Territory, universally regarded as an evil, a "foul blot," Amen: So mote it be. So prays your friend. and a faithful enforcement of the law by the a disgrace to the South. The spirit of Freets purpose, and lived all the days of its ap- Judiciary and Executive, will keep it out. The dom was then superior to it, and the minds of pointed time. Its discontinuance proves noth- Missouri Compromise contained such an enact- Southern men at that period were truly free. ing as to the strength or weakness of the Anti- ment, positive and absolute, made under such | They consequently had room to expand; and lavery Cause. Should the exigencies of the circumstances that all attempts to override it Virginians became great and noble men-Cause at any time hereafter demand, and the were deemed futile, and the Propagandists did champions of Freedom, and loving it the editor's means warrant, very likely he might | not dream of planting Slavery there while the | more from daily observing the withering curse would be at his own cost; for, if it will do the the votes of Mr. Pettit and his friends. Nor is has resumed its sway over the Old Dominion. Journal of Commerce and its tribe of services it true that the Compromise guarantied Slave- All intellectual vigor and noble manhood have the enforcement of real Northern Sentiment on the line, and said nothing about Slavery or Revolutionary sires. "Genius sickens, and below open to Slavery, just as the repeal of be an Administration honest enough to give it the Compromise leaves not only that, but the There can be no philosophy, no poetry, no true colored people of the free States. But we can-

In addition to the two volumes compiled from the Era, noticed in our last week's paper we may mention two others which have ap peared or are about to appear in Bostonone, a volume from Miss Russell; the other from the pen of Whittier. The Boston Com

country, who will greatly rejoice to hear that John P. Jewett & Co. have in press a volume by Martha Russell. Those who have read the tales and sketches from her pen, which have bocker Magazine, and in one or two other peri odicals, will hear this announcement with de-light. The literary department of the National Era has always been exceedingly rich. Some of the ablest pens in the country have been employed on it, and no periodical in the country has won a higher character or a wider utation for literary ability. Miss Russel has been a contributor to the columns of that paper for several years, and of all the good partment, none have exceeded, and but few have equalled, her tales and eketches, in ear sympathy for the weak and lowly. None are many respects they are inimitable, and through them all there is a golden glow of faith in God and man—such a faith as leads the heart at once to realities, banishes cant, and makes is becoming true; and they are now almost as

The New York Evening Post thus speaks of

"We have already noticed the appe of a new collection of miscellanies, 'Literary Recreations,' by the Quaker-poet Whittier, most of them having been originally

sea shore of New England, where he enjoyed tion, which committed itself against nothing specially, and in which a proposition to take hearted physician of the place, who figures ground against the odious Fugitive Act, was prominently in the story.

culiar to such retired localities are sketched

Democracy maintained its distinct organization, tional Era, and the three stories "Holly-Wood." the Cause of Freedom in New York would "The Saxon Serf," and "Leonard Wray," have been far in advance of where it is now. which are also to be republished, will raise the FROM A MISSIONARY OF THE M. E. CHU

> SLAVERY THE CORNER STONE OF FREEDOM The advocates of Slavery are fond of quoting a passage from a speech of the celebrated Edmund Burke, (act of New Hampshire.) in In shirts of tar and feathers, doublets quilted

acteristic of slaveholders. It is as follows: "There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which, in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirgreater number of journals in the free States, sing to take anything less. But, to bring about it of liberty still more high and haughty than has made the existence of a special organ of such a union, and to make it efficient, we need in those to the northward. It is, that in Virginia and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case, in any which wonders why all Anti-Slavery men canpart of the world, those who are free are by far not support the Whig Party; or a Democratic the most proud and jealous of their freedom Press in New York, which does not see its way clear to oppose, actively and openly, Nebraska a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with Fulfilling thus the word of prophecy, of increased Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. The Boston Atlas deserves credit for its advocacy of sound principles on the Slathander of the Slathander very question. The New York Evening Post sir, to commend the superior morality of this A local preacher, three or four class-leaders, sentiment, which has at least as much pride as Anxious inquirers, and renewed back-sliders

> ed to liberty, than those to the Northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days were the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves, who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination comse with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and The gospel message of a Sunday morning,

virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of

man. The fact is so; and these people of the

Southern colonies are much more strongly, and

spirit of Liberty was not higher in the South | Here, at the Mission, all things have gone well prior to, or during the Revolution, than at the The brother who, throughout my absence, acte North. Let any one read the "Life of Wash- As oversoer, assures me that the crops ington," by Judge Marshall, a Virginian, and A first-rate hand, but obstinate and sullen; he cannot fail to perceive that the love of Lib- He ran away some time last spring, and hid erty was inherent in the Puritan nature of the In the river timber. There my Indian converts New Englander, while it was only spasmodic | Found him, and treed and shot him. For the res in the Virginian. One is amazed, in reading The heathens round about begin to feel the early history of Massachusetts and her
And works of love; and some of them already sister Colonies of New England, to witness the Have purchased negroes, and are settling down dogged resolution with which they resisted As soher Christians! Bless the Lord for this! the tyranny of the mother country; and it is I know it will rejoice you. You, I hear, surprising that they were not exterminated Are on the eve of visiting Chicago, for their contumacy. Their resistance to Eog- To fight with the wild beasts of Ephesus, lish tyranny began within twenty years of Long John and Dutch Free-Soilers. May your their landing on Plymouth Rock, and was Be clothed with strength, and on your tongue be rarely over remitted, when the occasion called The sweet oil of persuasion. So desires for it, up to the period of the Revolution. Vir- Your brother and co-laborer. Amen! ginia, on the contrary, was thoroughly imbued P. S. All's lost! Even while in grief I write hes with the non-resistant principles which were provalent in the Cavalier party in the reigns | The Yankee Abolitionists are coming of Charles I and II. Her colonial career Upon us like a flood-grim, stalwart men, makes a sorry figure on the page of history, as told by her own Marshall.

In saying this, we mean to detract nothing

period have shed imperishable renown, not Drowns the dry prairies. Hope from man is not only on Virginia, but on America, and on the Oh, for a quiet berth at Washington-Angle-Saxon race. They were slaveholders Snug naval chaplainey or clerkship, where by the accident of high but they were the it is no longer so. It has been " crushed out," Methinks I hear a voice come up the river and the empire of Absolutism, as it was taught | From those far bayous, where the alligators give lustre to the South were trained up at a

period when the mind was free. In the Revolutionary period, and for many years after, although the South had Slavery, her sons enjoyed freedom of thought. Even have been as overshadowing in influence, in his boyhood, as he made it and left it, he too any comparison with him in intellectual now-

er. He said nothing and did nothing to cause his name to be cherished in the hearts of men. He labored for the benefit of a class-a small There could consequently be nothing generous noble, or just, in his sentiments or principlesnothing that touches the heart or exalts the mind; and it is for this reason that his pub- nature. Even foreigners of the Caucasian race lished works have fallen into universal neglect. Even the slaveholding class have too much human sympathy to he pleased with that ing, beauty and grace of expression, or in that which is partial, selfish, and unjust; and they, too, neglect the writings of their great champion, while their wives and daughters are indignant at the wrongs of Uncle Tom, or dropping a generous tear over the graves of little Eva and her father.

So far from the spirit of slaveholders being freer than that of other men, the very reverse much enslaved as their negroes. Not one of them now dares to utter such sentiments as to Congress in Mr. Dunham's district in Indi-South in which the largest elaveholder would friends did not choose to acquiesce in the action sell no intoxicating drinks—sale of these forhim, Principle is stronger than Prejudice, ParParties which gave us Texas with Slavery, war paper than the National Era for the last seven subject himself to a coat of tar and feathers of the Convention. He is now left alone to feits the lot. Directly through this place passes Every man south of Mason and Dixon's line, Dunham is a Nebraska man, an unscrupu- opening for merchants, mechanics, &c. Here with a few honorable exceptions, is ambitious lous supporter of the Administration, and a we have organized a free church with encourof being thought "sound on the Slavery ques-tion." The slightest doubt on this point is tion." The slightest doubt on this point is gress, formerly, Mr. Dunn's course was not fatal to his prospects as a politician; and if he satisfactory to the friends of Freedom, and, if should dare to express disapprobation of Sla- we have not been misinformed, he behaved very by public speaking or writing, he is put badly in relation to the nomination of Mr. down by mob violence. How preposterous for Hendricks. such a people to boast of being free! They repudiate the Declaration of Independencethey pronounce it a piece of vapid declamation-"a self-evident lie;" they sympathise with Russia in its effort to enslave Europe; the friends of Freedom. If nothing else can they brand Kossuth as a mischievous agitator, be done, let Mr. Dunn be called upon publicly and load Nicholas with praises; they insist to avow his determination to vote for the applithat the laboring class should be slaves—that cation of the Anti-Slavery principle of the Ordi-Slavery is the proper condition of all who carn nance of 1787 to all territory belonging to the their bread by the sweat of their brow, United States, and to declare his hostility to whether white or black; and yet they have the the infamous Fugitive Act. If he will not do

For the National Era. LETTER SOUTH, IN KANSAS, TO A DISTINGUISHED

DOUGLAS MISSION, August, 18 Last week-the Lord be praised for all His me To His unworthy servant!-I arrived Safe at the Mission, via Westport; where I tarried overnight to aid in forming A Vigilance Committee, to send back, With forty stripes save one, all Yankee comers, Uncircumcised and gentile, aliens from The Commonwealth of Israel, who despise The prize of the high calling of the saints, To plant amidst this heathen wilderness Pare gospel institutions, sanctified By patriarchal use. The meeting opened With prayer, as was most fitting. Half an hou Or thereaway, I groaned and strove and wrestly As Jacob did at Penuel, till the power Fell on the people, and they cried " Amen!"

Giory to God!" and stamped and clapped bands: And the rough-voiced boatmen wiped their eye. "Go it, old hoss!" they cried, and doomed the nig

"Cursed be Canaan." After prayer, the meeti

A score in all-to watch the river ferry. (As they of old did watch the fords of Jordan,) And cut off all whose Yankee tongues refuse The Shibboleth of the Nebraska Bill And then, in answer to repeated calls, I gave a brief account of what I saw In Washington; and truly many hearts Rejoiced to know the President and you And General Cushing, regularly hear Drinking with thirsty souls of the sincere In the first place, this was not the fact. The Milk of the word. Glory! Amen and Selah! Never were better. I have lost one negro

Each face set like a flint of Plymouth rock Against our institutions-staking out Their farm lots on the wooded Wakarusa. Or squatting by the mellow-bottomed Kansasfrom the true honor and renown of Virginia. The pioneers of mightier multitudes-Her great and good men of the Revolutionary | The small rain-patter ere the thunder-shower Mount guard around the camping filibusters

another part of to-day's Era, expresses very over another, and then have appealed to the we venture to say, our author's remarks on to the same thing over again, although it enactment continued. This was repealed by of Slavery. But how changed! Darkness ple. He, as a colored man, is indignant at the imputation of being desirous of escaping from being made subserviunt to personal ends, and the odium which attaches to his race. He ry below the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Pettit been extinguished, and not a son is left her should remember that the free colored people Freedom. It was not done, and we see the fact that a Daily paper, devoted specially to knows better. It guarantied Freedom above who descrees a comparison with a host of her of the North constitute less than a sixteenth of results-old organizations perpetuated, old he subject of Slavery, cannot be supported in Freedom below. It simply left the territory fancy dies," wherever American Slavery is and that our remarks may be generally true, if we should except the largest portion of the elequence, where Slavery in all its crushing not do even that. The great mass of them would gladly amalgamate with the whites, if they could do so consistently with honor-and that "Gaines" will not feel disparaged by the supposition that they are troubled with no repugnance to even illicit amalgamation. This Mr. Calhoun owes his intellectual vigor to this is all we contended for; and we had chiefy in freedom; and it is probable that if Slavery had view the colored people of the South, slave and free. A colored man, writing for "Fredsrick might have been a driveller, a mere sophist. As lamentably true. We perceive that Mr. Douglass has copied both our articles on this submemory sooner than that of any man who bore | ject, without comment, and we are led to infer that he finds no fault with our statements.

After all, there is nothing very culpable in the desire manifested by the colored people terms. The desire of escaping odium, of taking rank in that which is acknowledged to be the superior, the ruling class, is universal, and almost inseparable from the weakness of human are proud of being able to pass themselves off as natives of the country. In spite of our boasted freedom from religious and national prejudice, every white man feels it an honor to have been born in America, rather than in freland or Germany.

"Gaines" reasons something like the slaveholders. He don't like our facts, and he falls to railing as if we had made them-as if they

Mr. HENDRICKS has withdrawn from the canvass now going on for a Representative ana. Mr. Hendricks was the regular Anti-

Were all the elements of opposition to the Administration in the district united, Mr. Dunham could be defeated. The danger now is, ham could be defeated. The danger now is, that he may be re-elected through a division of the friends of Freedom. If nothing else can be done, let Mr. Dunn be called upon publicly to avow his determination to vote for the application of the Anti-Slavery principle of the Ordinance of 1787 to all territory belonging to the United States, and to declare his hostility to the infamous Fugitive Act. If he will not do coolness to appropriate a compliment which this, we see not why any real Anti-Slavery man colporteurs, whose daily but

PHILOSOPHY FOR MECHANICS .- A COTTO proscribing any class of our population on account of birth or religion—and such proscription, it is notorious, is no part of the creed or policy of Free Democracy.

Sorbed the Independent Democratic Party in their ranks, in 1852 sold out to the Baltimore count of birth or religion—and such proscription, it is notorious, is no part of the creed or policy of Free Democracy, and in 1854 are power-less for good or evil. Had the Independent less for good

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION AT AU-

A "Free Democrat," writing in the colu f the New York Evening Post, is indignant at the unfair proceedings of Whigs in the Anti-Nebraska Convention which met at Auburn on the 26th. He says that Messrs. Saward, Raymond, and other influential Whigs, were present in an adjoining room, directing movements; that Whigs, not members, crowded in among the delegates at the meeting, and labored to determine the character of the meeting; that, to secure a fair expression of opinion from the People, a solemn resolution was passed at the Saratoga Convention, that all questions of nominations, &c., should be deci-ded by the votes of the Convention, estimated by Assembly districts, giving each district one vote, and only one; that this was done to seoure a just representation, and prevent the adjourned Convention at Auburn from being packed; that, relying upon this, the distant districts were chiefly represented by single delegates; but that the majority in the Auburn Convention, to secure a ratification of the Whig ticket, violated this understanding, and passed a resolution that the voting should be per capita, and not by districts! In this way the Whigs get everything under their own control, and disgusted the other members of the Con-

The New York Times, whose editor received the nomination; for the office of Lieutenant Governor, gives the following version of the

desire, on the part of the Democratic supporters of the Anti-Nebraska and of the Temperance movements, that a Democrat should be placed on the ticket. They felt that this was due to them as a powerful section of the gener-al movement, and that it was necessary in order to put them in proper position with their constituents. Their leading object was to secure a fusion of all political parties; and they sought to effect this by substituting a Democrat on the Whig ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The justice and propri-ety of such a step were urged with very great force upon the Convention, by Hon. John P. Hale and others, and were fully appreciated and deeply felt. On the other hand, the Whig members of the Anti-Nebra-ka Convention found themselves in an embarrassing position— because they were pledged as Whigs to the whole Whig ticket, which occupied a clear and unmistakable position on this question; and as their Convention had met and dissolved, there was no possibility of revising its action. It was urged furthermore on their behalf, by Gen. Burroughs, of Orleans county, with eloquence and marked effect, that the Anti-Nebraska Convention, by its action at Saratoga, had invited the Whigs to nominate such a ticket as they could adopt, and that the Whigs had done so; and that any revisal or reversal of that ac-tion, besides being in bad faith, would indicate an undue attachment to party names inconsist-ent with their professions, and would involve a divided action fatal to the great principles they desired to establish. The fact was also pressed, that the fusion desired could be much more easily and properly commenced in the Con-gressional elections, than in the nomination of a State ticket, inasmuch as harmony of action was needed first of all in Congress, and that union at other points would naturally follow united action there. These arguments had great weight with the Convention, and led to the hearty and unanimous ratification of the nominations of the Whig Convention."

There is a slight mistake in this. meeting, refused to vote, or had retired from

vention, fairly constituted of delegates from question of the day, ought to have framed a they have opportunity, do each other good." Nebraska Convention have organized a Reticket, showing no preference to any one party People to support it. This would have emancipated the Anti-Slavery movement in New animosities, old prejudices, not only kept alive, but aggravated.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: Will you, for the benefit of those whom it nay concern, make it known that I have been authorized to offer a premium of fifty dollars for the best Kansas emigrants' song, adapted to some well-known tune, or national air; such, for instance, as "the Star Spangled Banner,"
"Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail to
the Chief," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Uncle Ned," "Old Dan Tucker," "O! Susannah," Bruce's Address," &c., &c.

It is desirable to receive the compositions as early as possible. Competitors should understand, I shall claim the right to retain and use all the contribu-

ione sent in. I do not wish anything of a violent, rabid. or vindictive character; believing that we should be temperate in all things. Feeling confident that we are on the side of

truth and justice, my desire is to be calm, though resolute, prudent, but determin I enclose two songs sung on the departure of our second party; that of Whittier can hardly be surpass

I also mail you a copy of our last pamphlet, ontaining the company's organization, plan of In closing, I would state the singular and

significant coincidence, that our Pioneer party of New Englanders crossed Lake Eric in the "May Flower," and went up the Missouri in the "Polar Star." Respectfully yours, Thomas H. Webb, Sec. Em. Aid Co. of Mass

THINGS IN KENTUCKY. BEREA, MADISON CO., KY.,

Hereafter my post office will be Berea, Madison county, Ky. This is the name of a town He proposes to give every other lot to persons Nebraska nominee, but Mr. Dunn and his who will build a frame or brick house, and contest the district with Mr. Dunham. He is a railroad route (surveyed) to Cumberland gap, Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration-Mr. thence to Charleston, S. C. Here is a good since, I listened to a very forcible and excel-lent speech, delivered by C. M. Clay, to an at-tentive audience, near that place. Clay is do-ing a good work in Kentucky. A short time since, I had a discussion of some four days, on the Slavery question, in Campbell county, Ky. The audience was truly encouraging in size, good attention, and uninterrupted good order. The discussion had a happy effect in arous-

from house to house, distribute Anti-Slavery documents, give Bibles to slaves that can read, and talk with slaveholders and non-slaveholders upon the evils of Slavery, the duty of Freedom, and upon the principles and practice of true religion. We look for a still better day. Yours, for truth and righteomeness,

LITERARY NOTICES. MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES, for January,

William Jay. New York: R. Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. The venerable author of these volumes has but a short time since passed from the scene of his useful labors and loved ministrations, to his great reward. Too well known for years in the religious world to need eulogy, it is well that "though dead, he yet speaketh," to the hearts of many a Christian, by his "Village Discourses," and other productions of his pen. Among these, none have been more deservedly popular than his " Morning and Evening Exercises," of which this is a new edition. 'It is a kind of book well fitted to train to a devotional spirit, and call to meditation-a duty too much neglected in the present stirring life of even the Christian world. Communion with one's own heart, reflection on the Scripture so fraught with lessons for every duty and every trial, are needed far more than practiced in the formation of that sterling character for principle which the age demands, smid the conflicts of opinion and the calls to high-toned action, that are made on every one who has a part to act in life. Of all this class of books. there are none which can be more safely recommended as likely to reward the frequent use than these volumes. They give a meditation, in the simple language of earnest piety, for every morning and evening. They show that the author has drank deeply into the spirit of the Gospel of Christ; and happy will be "There was a very deep and a very natural the reader who may imbibe the same love for God's word in its simplicity and beauty of adaptation to the heart of man; happy the preacher that can catch a similar facility of reaching his object of doing good to souls,

> DUTY. By Rev. A. Joy, A. M. New York: Edward H. Fletcher, &c. 1854.

taught him by these lessons of William Jay.

We are glad to see them so neatly presented

to the public, from the press of the Carters,

and hope that their sale may be equal to their

worth.

This book comes to us from the West. Its author resides, we believe, in the State of Ohio. this ticket, passed spirited resolves, appointed His object is a good one. The subjects on a State Central Committee, and adjourned. which he touches are so numerous, that in the short compass of some 300 pages, or more, he o'clock, the Seceders' Convention reassembled could not be expected to treat them to any ex- adopted an admirable series of resolutions, ap tent. Yet, as he ventures in his preface to expointed a committee to prepare an Address to press the "humble hope that" his pages "are the People of New York, and recommended not wholly unadapted to the object proposed," ratification meetings in the several towns of and says, "they had their origin in the neces- the State. The members of the Free Demo sities of the author, as felt by himself while a cratic Committee, appointed the evening preyoung Christian, and also during his subse- vious, were elected as the Republican State quent labors, as a pastor," we are happy to Central Committee, with the addition of Judge accord to him the merit of having produced a McCoun and Abijah Mann. The Convention useful work, which we trust may have the then adjourned sine die. higher commendation of more than one Chris- The State Temperance Convention met at tian heart, directed and strengthened in the the same place on the 27th, and neminated the path of duty, and led to aim at higher progress | Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant in a life of holiness and usefulness. Mr. Joy Governor, as the Temperance candidates. The writes clearly, tersely, directly, and through vote on the question of Lieutenant Governor the whole volume evidently breathes the spirit stood: For Raymond, 159; for Wood, 112. of one who means to instruct and improve his | There are, then, four State tickets in New readers. His views are evangelical and truly York—the "Hard," headed by Bronson, Procatholic. The book itself does not state to Nebraska, Anti-Maine Law, and Anti-Adminiswhat particular denomination he belongs; i and some fifteen or twenty Democratic dele- which receive the great truths of the Bible, Law-both of the Baltimore Platform stripe; gates, displeased with the proceedings of the while in his remarks on the treatment of other the Whig, headed by Myron H. Clark, and denominations he urges a spirit of kindness ratified by the majority of the State Temperand good will. "Let," says he, "let members ance Convention; the Republican, headed by The great blunder was, the failure of the of different communions act together where Myron H. Clark, and representing Freedom, Saratoga Convention to nominate. That Con- they can see, feel, and act in harmony; and Temperance, and True Democracy. where they cannot, let them freely and kindly all parties, and called to act upon the great separate. All should love as brothren, and, as Convention and the Secoders from the Anti-

> Mason Hoppin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C. "The pieces in this volume," we are told in the preface, " are gathered from previous publications in fagitive forms." This fact is an important one in the estimate to be placed on the book, as now presented in a shape of greater permanence. How much is the revision to which they have been submitted, we are not told. They are interesting as they are, as delegates of an assembly district casting but views of life abroad, "of a period partially one vote, as they did at Saratogs. The pe passed in quiet study in Germany," and also on a visit to Greece and the Holy Land, countries with which are connected so many associations of the historic page, as well as sacred events, that we all feel a desire to be better acquainted with them. We are disposed, therefore, to welcome the observations of every such fore, to welcome the observations of every such intelligent traveller, for, though scarcely a month passes, but some new work relating to ly the new party matter was laid on the table these subjects claims the attention of the read- A motion was made, that nominations be mad ing public, yet, as every one, too, has his particular point from which he takes his view, so the picture is more complete to the "tarry-at-ticket, two Whigs and two Democrats. Duhome traveller"-the more varied is the as- ring an attempt to apply the previous que pect and the shifting phases by which he may tion, and amid much confusion, John P. Hall look forth upon it in its mingling hues and shades, as it were through multitudinous eyes. shades, as it were through multitudinous eyes.
>
> Sketches prepared as these have been have a mond. A debate ensued on Mr. Raymond's freshness that gives them the charm of present | position on the Temperance question, which life, though they may at the same time be was settled by the reading wanting in some of the characteristics of more elaborate articles. Mr. Hoppin writes in an easy and graceful style, free from the turgid and meaningless phraseology too common, we regret to say, among some admired writers of a long struggle, Myron H. Clark was nomina the present day, and which veils poverty of ideas with words, under the pretext of an over-Whig ticket.—New York Tribune of the 27th. flow of enthusiasm. His sketches relating to Germany, and which give us the portraitures of her great men, such as Luther, Neander. Ritter, Ranke, Schelling, Humboldt, and others, are, to our view, the best, both in matter and style. Those on Greece we think more faulty, though some may admire them for their beauties of description. The whole volume is creditable to its author, and will afford pleasant and instructive reading to any one who wants an interesting book to beguile a few hours, and interesting book to beguile a few hours, and F. Hubbard, S. H. Tafft, Judge Wells, Levi which he may lay down again with the reflection that, if his mind has not been tasked. his heart has contracted no taint, but has been improved, while his eye has passed over its

duodecimo a work of lasting usefulness. S.

CATTLE.—The decline in the price of cattle, says the Abingdon Democrat, is now the absorbing topic of conversation throughout the Southwest. The drought was so universal, it is said, that cattle dealers in the Valley of Virginia are unable to fatten their stock on hand for market; consequently, there is little chance to sell at anything like remunerating prices in that

The price of breadstuffs is now so much lower n England than in America, that several cargoes of flour are said to have been shipped from Liverpool for New York. This has not happened since the inflation of 1837, when ur was imported into New York from the

have closed my career as a writer of fiction.
I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

It was rumored in St. Louis on the 26th, that Senator Geyer, of Missouri, had resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

THE AUBURN CONVENTION February, and March. Also, for October, Novem-So many political Conventions met at Au. ber, and December. In two volumes, 12mo. By burn. New York, last week, at the same time that it is rather puzzling to understand the

proceedings. The Free Democratic State Convention asembled on the 25th, chose John Jay for in President, appointed its committees, listened to a speech from Mr. Hale, laid on the table a motion to proceed at once to nominations, and adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock the next morn. ng. At the time appointed, it re-assembled passed various resolutions, agreed to meet again at 716 P. M. to make nominations, and adjourned. That same day, (the 26th,) the Anti-Nebraa

ka Convention, adjourned from Saratoga last August, met, ex-Chancellor Wm. T. McCons. presiding. About two hundred delegates were present. It soon became evident that a maority was determined to adopt the entire tick. et nominated by the Whig Convention on the 20th. Liberal Democrats and Free Democrats were present, but their propositions to take a part of the Whig ticket, and then to complete it with the names of persons attached to other parties, were hardly listened to. Arbitrary rules were enforced, the greatest confusion prevailed, and nothing like deliberation marked the proceedings of the meeting. At last, Mr. ron H. Clark was nominated for Governor, b acclamation. Much opposition was raised t Raymond, but he received a majority of the votes on the first ballot. The rest of the Whis ticket was then nominated, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

A number of delegates to the Anti-Nebraska Convention, displeased with its Whig character, had seceded, and called a Convention to meet on the evening of the 26th. After a comoromise with the Free Democratic Convention t nominated a State ticket, as follows: For Governor-Myron H. Clark; Lieutenant Gov ernor-Bradford R. Wood; Canal Commission er-Charles A. Wheaton; Prison Inspector-THE PASTOR'S GIFT; OR, OUTLINES OF CHRISTIAN | Philip R. Macomber. It then adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, eight o'clock.

The Free Democratic Convention, which met at 71% on the evening of the 26th, adopted

The next morning, Wednesday, 27th, eight

It will be observed that the Free Democrat publican Party in New York, which embraces of course, the Free Democracy, and these this and other subjects will make this little | Whigs and Democrats who recognise the necossity of a new organization of the political power of the Free States, and which will co operate with the Republican Party already organized in Wisconsin, Illinoie, Indiana, Mich-

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION, AD.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention met at A burn yesterday, ex-Chancellor Wm. T. Me Coun presiding. About two hundred delegates were present. An attempt was made to have the voting done per capita, instead of all the capita motion was carried. Mr. Jay and Mr. Blunt, on behalf of the New York delegation protested against the per capita voting, but their protest was declared out of order. A relution was offered in favor of organizing a vention be nominated. Ruled out of order. A confused and excited debate followed, and final viva voce. An attempt to lay this motion of was called out, and made a spirited speech. was then moved to nominate the Whie ticket ted for Governor by acclamation. They sub-

CONVENTION OF SECEDERS FROM THE ANTI

AUBURN, Sept. 26, 1854. The seceders from the Stamford Hall Conention met at the Court House at 8 o'clock this evening. Daniel Wardwell, of Jefferson, was appointed Chairman, and A. C. Hills, of Syracuse, Secretary.

A committee of eight was appointed, to re

Allen, and S. F. Bingham. Joshua Leavitt then addressed the Conve

tion. He thought the Nebraska bill is the be ginning of the end of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Snow, of Madison, said the history of the Saratoga Convention was well known. Their Business Committee was a unit, and acted in a direction not looking toward the organization of a Republican party. The Whig party had met and made its nominations, but had not adopted any Anti-Slavery platform. A resolution was proposed at Saratoga against the Fugitive Slave Law, and shuffled off

yracuse Whig Convention.

Charles Partridge offered a resolution re Mr. Pryne said, the principles of the Whig

or Saratoga Convention, which refused to take action against the Fugitive Slave Law, was not for freemen to attach themselves to that; and Horace Greeley attended the Anti-Nebras-Whig element ruling influence.

the Fugitive Slave Law, as unjust and unco Mr. Partridge wanted the Constitution construed, so as not to countenance Slavery.

The Committee on Nominations, through Hiram Barney, reported the following:
For Governor, Myron H. Clark; for Lieut.
Governor, Bradford R. Wood; for Canal Com-